

ALL READY TO SIGN

ARTICLES FROM THE NATIONAL SPORTING CLUB

Received by Richard K. Fox, who is authorized to arrange details... in blank provides for twenty, or more, rounds at catch weights, four-ounce gloves, for the heavy weight championship, the Police Gazette Belt and a Purse of Two Thousand Pounds—Other Provisions in the Articles.

New York, March 5.—The articles of agreement for the proposed fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons before the National Sporting Club of London have been received by Richard K. Fox, Mr. Fox is authorized to sign the men, receive deposits and arrange details.

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REDUCED TO RUINS

WHAT DEVASTATED PINAR DEL RIO LOOKS LIKE

Whole Towns Obliterated From Off the Earth, Leaving No Trace Except Their Ashes—Populations Rendered Homeless and Driven to Seek Such Shelter and Subsistence as They May Chance to Find—All According to Spanish Official Dispatches—Weyler Receives Deputations of Business Men.

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The condition of affairs disclosed is little less than appalling. The rich Vuelta Abajo district seems to have been put to the torch, and is apparently reduced to a howling and desolate wilderness. Whole towns have been obliterated and reduced to heaps of ashes, and their inhabitants are wandering homeless over the face of the country, without a place to lay their heads, whereof to be clothed, and many of them are starving. The villages and towns of Cuban, Bahia Honda, San Diego de Dunez, Santa Cruz de Los Rios, Los Palacios, Pico Real de San Diego, and San Diego de Los Baños, known to be reduced to ashes, and reports of others will bring the number destroyed up to thirteen. All of these were important and thriving centers of population and business.

GREAT TOBACCO TOWN. The last town which has succumbed to the insurgents' torch is San Juan y Martinez. The tobacco from this town is famous, and is valued by all connoisseurs for its matchless flavor. Its cultivation brought great wealth to the people of the district and gave material to a large commerce of the town, and support to over one thousand families.

San Juan y Martinez is, however, no more. When the first column of Spanish troops arrived on the site of the town, they found it deserted and smoking ashes all around and a seemingly limitless sea of fire. A hundred desolate families had taken refuge in poor huts outside of the town, and were waiting helplessly for assistance that would save them from starvation. They were without clothes and without food, and saw no prospect of relief in their despair, or securing either.

San Juan y Martinez is erased from the map. The adjoining town of San Luis had a narrow escape from the same fate, but escaped almost by a miracle. The inhabitants had already fled outside, seeking a refuge from the flames, which the torch was all ready to apply.

CONFIDENCE IN WYLER. A committee representing the chamber of commerce and the Spanish casino called upon Captain General Wyler today and assured him of their patriotic confidence in his policy.

In consequence of the distribution of a circular containing General Weyler's proclamation requiring the concentration of all arms and munitions in the hands of the military authorities, and for an interpretation of the provisions, the consuls of foreign governments are seeking the same information.

A column of troops, led by General Weyler, was fired upon by the insurgents, near the mountains of Palmarias. The latter were routed, leaving several dead. The leader, Vega Verdad, was wounded and made prisoner.

The Spanish bark, Grain Canada, of 500 tons, has been lost off Cayo Clarito, north of Roubon, and is believed that all of the crew were saved.

Admiral Caravo will leave here tomorrow on board the cruiser Herman Cortes, for the north coast of Pinar del Rio. Generals Bernal and Vienna have arrived here for a conference with Captain General Weyler.

KILLING OFF THE INSURGENTS. Work of Officially Dispatching the Cubans Goes on Bravely.

Havana, Cuba, March 5.—Captain General Weyler has issued an order prohibiting the sale of petroleum and other inflammable articles in the villages of Cuba and regulating their importation.

Major Ferrer, in charge of a detachment of troops guarding a provision store in the north coast of Pinar del Rio, province of Santa Clara, has repulsed an insurgent attack. Four insurgents were killed and the troops lost six men.

The Spanish gunboat Llanes, conveying provisions to Jibacoa, found the entrance of the river closed by a chain stretched from bank to bank. The insurgents fired upon the gunboat and the latter retreated.

A force of insurgents has attacked a passenger train between Palos and Cabezas, province of Matanzas but they were repulsed with a loss of six men.

The column of troops commanded by Colonel Martin has been engaged at Santa Cruz, province of Puerto Principe with a band of insurgents. There were some lively exchanges of rifle bullets and some shots were fired by the Spanish artillery, causing the enemy to lose many men.

Small columns of Spanish troops in the vicinity of Palmira, province of Santa Clara, have killed seven insurgents.

HAS A COMPLAINT

DR. BROWN SAYS THE NEWSPAPERS DON'T PLAY FAIR

Upbraids Them From the Witness Stand With Omitting Favorable Testimony and Garbling His Own Words and Prejudicing the Public Against Him—Council Adopts a Motion Requesting Impartial Treatment—He Gives the Story of His Life, Including Church Council Proceedings in Michigan.

San Francisco, March 5.—Rev. C. O. Brown was on the witness stand in his own defense this afternoon before the Congregational council. He prefaced his testimony by scoring the newspapers on ground that an effort had been made to prejudice the community against him. He charged that the reporters at the council had suppressed all testimony favorable to him and had misquoted his statements to the council.

At the request of the moderator a motion was adopted by the council requesting the papers to treat Brown impartially. Dr. Brown then began his testimony. He stated that he was born in Michigan forty-seven years ago and learned the trade of a blacksmith. He wished to enlist during the civil war, but as he was too young to be enrolled he accompanied his father to Shiloh and other fields as his father's servant.

He began to study theology at Oberlin when 17, and a year later married his present wife. For violating the rule that students should not marry he was obliged to leave Oberlin and so went to Olivet college, Michigan, where he remained seven years, supporting himself by teaching and preaching.

He said he first met Miss Overman after he had been in Tacoma six months. His wife had engaged her as a seamstress on the recommendation of prominent ladies. He said that his acquaintance with her in Tacoma was casual. Miss Overman sewed for his wife at the parsonage three times. He knew she was trying to acquire an education and that she worked by day and studied at night.

He was called to the First Congregational church in San Francisco in 1892, and stated that he was introduced to Mrs. Stockton by Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper. Directly questioned, he stated that he never sustained any improper relations with Mrs. Stockton.

A sensational incident closed yesterday evening's session of the clerical court. Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper was granted the privilege of saying a few words in his behalf. He said that he was introduced with indignation accused Deacon Morse of having sworn falsely before the court. Morse had just left the witness stand. His most important statement had been that Mrs. Cooper had informed him that Mrs. Stockton was a disreputable woman. Mrs. Cooper replied under oath that she had never made such a statement.

Second, I have no grudge against the Canova government. It was perfectly justified in recalling me after the failure of my military and political career. He has been in the army longer in touch with the colonial consular services.

Third, I believe the war is likely to last a couple of years, but despite the fact that the insurgents are in a hopeless position, even if they do wear out the armies and resources of Spain by desultory guerrilla warfare, favored by the climate, the foundation of the independence of Cuba themselves doubted the expediency of reforms. I think it is now rather late to attempt such palliatives and the sword must first crush the insurrection before home rule is possible.

Fourth, Cuba's attachment to Spain, in administrative economical reforms, which are easier to propose than to accomplish.

Sixth, I decline to offer an opinion concerning the initiative if it is received no instructions from the home government. Soon, moreover, circumstances led me to see that even the colonial parties had some autonomists in Cuba themselves.

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A SOCIETY ITEM.

Does Leslie Bush, Asst. School Land Commissioner, of Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Personally appeared before me, Wm. Blincoe, a notary public, in and for said county, on the above date, Leslie Bush, who first became a notary in 1885, and says: That for about three years prior to September, 1885, his hair continually dropped out until he had become almost bald. In September, 1885, he began to take the free treatment for baldness furnished by the Knowlton Danderine company at their office in Guthrie, Okla.; that in a short time thereafter his hair ceased to fall out and began to thicken; that he continued the treatment daily for thirty days, and that since that time his hair has continued to thicken and grow very fast, until now it is almost as thick and vigorous as it ever was.

LESIE BUSH. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of February, 1896. (Seal.) Wm. BLINCOE. My commission expires August 24th, 1896.

Nothing is impossible. A few weeks ago you would have looked at the idea of taking a photograph through a brick wall—yet this very thing is being done. You need not take any medicine. Nothing can grow hair on bald heads. Why? Simply because you have never seen it done, or because, perhaps, you have been deceived. I have seen it done by other (so-called) restorers. Mr. Bush, whose affidavit is given above, had no more faith than you have. His experience is only one in a thousand. You need not take our word alone. Write for the Danderine Herald and read what hundreds say.

Ladies, if you would have beautiful hair—soft and shining—like the snow-blossoms, fluffy and most luxuriant—then use DANDELIN—If once, then always.

All druggists, or sent on receipt of \$1.00 per bottle. KNOWLTON DANDERINE CO., 56 1/2 Guthrie, Oklahoma.

HE LAID MANY BRICKS

The New Orleans Daily States, speaking about the son of A. J. Stanley, says: "A very interesting bit of work in connection with the paving of the front streets is being performed today. Some days ago a bet of \$50 was made between Mr. Michael Rooney and Mr. W. S. Stanley, the paver in the employ of Messrs. Gamble & Abbott, of his ability to lay 25,000 bricks within a day, nine hours constituting the day's work. Mr. Rooney did not think Stanley could do it. Stanley, however, accepted the bet and at 10:30 o'clock he started to work and in eight hours and thirty minutes he laid 25,000 bricks in first-class order."

A LAND WITHOUT ANIMALS.

Strangers in Japan Are Forcibly Struck With This Lack. Japan is a land without the domestic animals. It is this lack which strikes the stranger so forcibly in looking upon Japanese landscapes. There are no cows—the Japanese neither drink milk nor eat meat. There are but few horses, and these are imported mainly for the use of the foreigners. The fruit carts in the city streets are pulled and pushed by coolies, and the pleasure carriages are drawn by men. There are but few dogs, and these are neither used for watch dogs, beasts of burden nor in hunting, except by foreigners.

There are no sheep in Japan, and wool is not used in clothing, silk and cotton being the staples. There are no pigs—pork is an unknown article of diet, and lard is not used in cooking. There are no goats or nules or donkeys. Wild animals there are, however, and in particular, bears of enormous size. One of these, seen stuffed in a museum, is described as "big as an ox." Besides other stuffed museum bears, a preserved in alcohol the mangled body of a child the bear had bit to pieces.

War, of course, is organizing the Japanese with the use of animals. The army has cavalry horses and others to drag the field guns. The European, also, in obvious imitation of European royalties, is an expert horseman, and saddle horses are kept for his use.

JAPANESE GIRLS CHEW.

But They Do Not Do It the Way American Lassos Do. If Japanese girls know nothing about kissing, they certainly can come up with our western girls in the art of chewing gum. I was dining one evening with some friends in a tea house, and as is the custom there, we were served by a number of Japanese girls. I noticed one of them imitating to perfection a Jersey cow, and I wondered whether the tuff-fruity and peppery horror had found its way to Japan with western civilization. I could not speak to her, being at the time altogether ignorant of her language, so I simply tried to open her mouth with my fingers.

The girl laughed, understood, and opening a piece of tissue paper carefully folded in her pocketbook, she showed me small pieces of—red seaweed! This is what they chew. But a Japanese girl does not chew as they do here. Her pieces of gum are small, and do not fill her little mouth to the utmost. She does it slowly, quietly. I would say comparatively with elegance, if one could possibly be elegant while imitating a ruminating animal.

A Welcome Epistle. She—There must be good news in your letter. He—Why, it's from Cousin Bob. He just writes to say that it isn't convenient for him to pay me that money he borrowed. She—I don't see anything in that to make you look so pleasant. He—But he doesn't ask for any more. —Puck.

A Scolding Father. O'Rafferty—How is your son Teddy coming on, Master O'Donoghue? O'Donoghue—He is going to take holy orders, sir, and I hope to live to see the day when he will officiate at our funeral.

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